West Virginians at the Capitol-Mr. Goode's Case-Failure to Down the

Stenographer. [From Our Regular Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, April 23.—The bills that are in process of germination in the Appropriations-Committee room to create consternation when they reach maturity and the floor of House. Particularly will this be the case with the legislative, executive, and judicial bill. It will be remembered that early in the session, when Doorkeeper Donaldson began parcelling out his patronage to the members o the House, several backwoods statesmen failed to secure places for the men they had set their hearts on having on the pay-roll as nominal clerks, but as real private secretaries, speech-frankers, and "seed-directors." These men kicked, so to speak, and at their instigation the House resolved its Committee on Accounts into a body of smellers after corruption, and gave them all the powers for a keen scent. They created a stir at the start. Several newspaper correspondents carried on the rolls resigned, and then so far as the public is concerned the mat-It now develops that the investigators have discovered immense opportunities for reform and retrenchment. They have learned officially what they individually knew before. that nearly if not quite half the em ployees of the House are useless so far the House is concerned, but extremely useful to the members who secured their appointment, and for whom they labor and are heavy laden the major part of their time. The Committee on Accounts have as yet made no report, but it has leaked out from the Appropriations Committee that communicated to Mr. Randall's committee, and that the new ap-

under the Clerk of the House. Mr. Wayne Ferguson, of West Virginia, has received an appointment as special timber-agent of the United States Land-Office, and departed last night for Walla Walla, Washington Territory.
Among the prominent West Vir-

of a very large reduction of the

Doorkeeper's force and a slight increase

in that of the Clerk, General Clark.

Thus two document-rooms have been in

operation, one for the members, the

other for the officers, each with a full

complement of superintendents, clerks,

and either one might perform the func

tions of both with the aid of a laborer

or two, thus clipping out superintendents, clerks, and other high-priced con-

gressional favorites. The new appro-

priation is made up on the basis of the

ensolidation of these document rooms

and laborers. The duties are identical,

ginians at the Capitol to day are John Bassell, of Clarksburg, said to have congressional aspirations; Judge James Marrow, of Fairmont; Judge John Jackson, of the United States Court, Parkersburg; James H. Fergu-States son, counsellor of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad; Isaac Johnson, of the Parkersburg Free Press, and B. L. Butcher, ex-State Superintendent of Free Schools. The case of Solicitor Goode was

again considered by the Senate Judiciary Committee in secret session yester-Among those that testified against confirmation were Major Vaiden of New Kent county, Mr. Sebrel of South Hampton, and Captain Lassiter of Norfolk, a conductor on the Norfolk and Western railroad. The testimony is claimed by the followers of Senator Mahone to have been very damaging. They do not, however, aniently strong to induce the committee to make an adverse report to the Senate, but centre their hopes on the partisan spirit of that body to set aside the committee's findings and reject the nomination. Even this result they have little hopes of securing.
The Senate has confirmed the nomi-

nation of Robert E. Withers, of Virginia, as Consul at Hong Kong.

The Rev. J. J. Lafferty, of Richmend, is in the city on business. He is paired on Monday's election with the assistant postmaster of the House, who would vote wet, while Mr. Lafferty

would vote dry. Hon. Lewis Hanback, of Kansas, is one of the most vindictive partisans in the House. The appointment of a southern man to office, unless he perchance be a Republican, is little le than high treason in his estimation, and haunts him in his sleep like a nightmare and as a spectre in his wakeful hours. He forestalled a speech before the committee investigating the Pan-Electric matter with a statement to his Republican friends that he would down the stenographer, who is a southern man. if within the realms of the possible. Mr. Lafferty, who helds the place, is incapacitated by reason of a broken arm, so Mr. Hanback turned himself loose on his substitute by mumbling and jumbling his words so fast that even the committee could not understand The stenographer, however, equal to the emergency, took down his jargon and presented it in manuscript form to the gentleman from Kansas to the astonishment of every one.

A communication has been sent to the House showing that the amount of leaf tobacco imported from Amsterdam to the United States has increased in value from \$5,789 for the quarter ended September 30, 1883, to \$547,951 for the quarter ended June 30, 1885. This vast increase has taken place notwithstanding the "restrictive provisions" placed by the United States Government upon the dimensions of the lesf. Means have been found to avoid the restrictions by a systeenatic "nesting" process in packevade the customs laws of the United States. This state of affairs has called out considerable correspondence beween the State Department and the Govmment representative at The Hague. The Treasury Department has recently examined this question and adopted measures to prevent the good faith of the Government from being imposed upon by any international "nesting" process of packing.

XLIX. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1886.

House of Representatives.
The House met at 11 o'clock in continuation of yesterday's session, and immediately went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Wellborn in the chair) on the river and harbor appropriation bill. For an hour the bill was considered and some little progress made, and a few moments before noon the committee rose, the House adjourned, and the session of Friday was opened with prayer by the chaplain.

The President's message upon the

labor troubles having been read by the Clerk, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, moved its reference to the Committee on Labor, with instructions to that committee to report upon it by bill or otherwise on

the Whole.
Mr. Butterworth's motion was lostyeas, 77; nays, 147.

There being thirty minutes' debate allowed under the rules, Mr. Butterworth secured the floor. The object of his motion to refer the message to the Committee of the Whole, he said, had been considered by some gentlemen as unwise because it could not be reached at an early day. Every gentleman believed, or affected to believe, that the message presented a question of vast consequence to the country. It had been his purpose if his motion had prevailed to ask unanimous consent to fix an early day for the consideration of this question, with the hope and expectation that it might be fairly considered, not with a view to controlling elections in November, but with a view to getting at the right solution of a great problem. Mr. Butter-worth said Congress owed it to itself to take up the labor question and consider it carefully, and then refer the subject to an appropriate committee. If it were referred to a committee now he feared that a measure would be reported representing, not the needs of the hour, but the political necessities of the com-

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, con-fessed to a feeling of surprise at the heat with which the gentleman from Ohio had approached this subject. He desired to direct attention to the fact that the Constitution made it the duty of the President from time to time to communicate to Congress touching the state of the Union and recommending such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. The President had not ventured a hair beyond that; and how He was met with was he met here? an assault on his motives. There was not one word against the proposition which he made. On the ry, there was not an intelligent man in the country but knew that the present condition of the labor of the country commanded the attention of Congress. It was easy to question men's motives. He had also supposed that the right to question the motives of a human being rested with a higher power. He asked that the message should have due consideration and deliberation, and a remedy for the troubles conceived, if possible, and enacted into a law. He declared proudly that there was not a word in it that appealed in any particular to any party, or any sect, or any class of men in the United States. On the contrary, it appealed to Congress as a body of American citizens wishing

for public welfare. [Applause.] Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, was in favor of a motion to commit with instructions that the matter might be calmly considered. The gentleman from Butterworth) said it could only receive deliberate and calm discussion in Committee of the Whole, but what example of calmness had the gentleman hi self set? He had not suggested any remedy for the troubles. It was easy to find fault, to carp and criticise, but it required statesmanship and calm deliberation to meet the underlying causes of the present labor troubles.

Mr. Gibson, of West Virginia, regretted that the gentleman from Ohio should undertake to bring politics into the discussion of this question. The gentleman had charged the majority of the House with not bringing forward a proposition which would have any tical results on the labor trouble The troubles the country was suffering from were the result of powers given by corrupt Congresses to great corporations under twenty years of Republi It was watered can administration. stock, unjust charters granted by Con-The gentlemen on the other side ought ticipate that a case has been made out | not to assail this House because it could not bring about a remedy in a day, but ought rather to confess the crimes and

sins of their twenty years of legislation. Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, said that the arbitration bill had been discussed by the House for four days. Not one word of partisan bias had been injected into the debate. It had passed by a four-fifths vote. It had been reported unananimously by the Senate committee. It had been endorsed by press and by the intelligence of the ountry, and it rested with the gentleman from Ohio to take this pretext of injecting partisan bias into the ques-The gentleman was like man with one story-the gun story. If the conversation did not give him an opportunity of telling his story he would stamp his feet on the floor and say, That sounds like a gun; and talking f guns -. " The gentleman was so full of partisan bile that he could resist no

opportunity of showing it.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, expressed his satisfaction with the vote he had cast for the arbitration bill. The centleman from Pennsylvania (Randall), in undertaking to excuse the President for hi message, was the only man who had accused him. Nobody on the Republi-can side had found any fault with the President or even complained of the lateness of his arousing to the subject. the people should be deliberately considered by Congress. It might be that Congress could devise a remedy. It might be that it could not, but it was bound to consider the question, and bound to consider with regard to something else besides the November elec-

Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, was gratified with the President's message, regarding it as a wise and forcible document. The relations between labor and apital were not as harmonious as they should be, and the message looked to wards bringing them in harmony. He did not believe that the proper way to settle the difficulties between labor and capital was to use violence. He believed that arbitration was the better plan. Congress should recognize that labor had rights, but also that capital had rights, and it was the duty of Con- Through from Chicago to Newport's gress to cultivate harmony and pleasant elations between the two

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, supported his motion, contending that the Committee on Labor was the proper committee to consider the message. He wise and thoughtful message of the cago to Newport's News. President should be considered in a proper spirit. He opposed the motion to refer it to the Committee of the Whole because it would be buried there. Mr. Springer's motion was then agreed

Mr. Voorhees, of Washington Territory, rising to a question of privilege, offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Committee or Rules be instructed to inquire whether the Hon. L. D. M. Swett, or any other ex-member of the House who has avail ed himself of the privilege of admission to the floor under Rule 34. is interested as agent or attorney for any railroad or other corporation, or interested in any claim or bill pending before Congress, and report to the House the result of such inquiry, with such recommendations as may be necessary.

It had been an open secret, he said, or before May 15th.

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, thought that ever since the beginning of this Congress a powerful lobby, organized that there was no reason to believe that in the interest of various railroad at half-past 10 o'clock.

the committee would not act diligently and it was unusual to restrict a committee on such matters.

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, moved to refer the message to the Committee of the Whole.

corporations, had invested capital, and that the rules of the House had been openly, repeatedly, and notoriously set at defiance by some members of that lobby. He protested against the continuance of that rank and crying abuse. He did not intend to reflect upon Swett, but had inserted his name because he

personally knew that Swett was attorney for the Northern Pacific Company Accepting the suggestions made by Messrs. Blount and Randall, Mr. Voor hees modified his resolution by omit-ting the name of Swett and by providing that the inquiry shall be carried on by a select committee of five men-bers. As so modified the resolution was adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. At 4:30 P. M. the committee rose and at 4:40 the House took a recess un til 7:30, the evening session to be for

the consideration of pension bills. The House at its evening ses passed sixty pension bills, and at 10:35 o'clock adjourned.

The Etair Educational Bill WASHINGTON, April 23 .- The louse Committee on Labor to-day heard Representative Reagan in opposi tion to the Blair educational bill. principal objection was on constitu-

After Mr. Reagan's argument four or live members of the committee made set speeches, defining their own views on the subject. The speeches caused a prolonged and at times very animated Representative Daniel, of Virginia. moved that the committee report as a

ceeds arising from the sale of public lands during the next fiscal year. After a session of two hours the comsittee adjourned without action. The Committee on Education did not btain a querum until a few minutes sefore the meeting of the House, and then adjourned until the third Friday in May, and consequently action on the Blair bill by that committee is deferred

Internal Revenue Collections.

until that date.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, April 23.—The colections of internal revenue for the first nine months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, were as follows: From spirits. \$50.591.795; tobacco. 136,918; fermented liquors, \$13,662, 750; miscellaneous items, \$179,718-\$2,970,048 over the collections for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. The increase was-spirits, 8820. 219; tobacco, \$1,286,151; fermented liquors, \$893,807. The aggregate receipts for March, 1886, were \$549,823 greater than the receipts for March

Opposition to Sunday Papers. PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 23 -Th Protestant clergymen of this city and State to the number of 182, chiefly Paptists and Methodists, have signe published a declaration that the ublication of Sunday papers is a hindrance to the proper observance of the Sabbath, and calling the attention of all Christian people to the alleged detrimental tendencies of their publication and sale.

CLEVELAND, O., April 23 .- The city ministers, headed by Bishop Bedell, of the Episcopal Church, are preparing to boycott Sunday papers. Conidential circulars have been issued to clergymen and all are urged to join the movement and denounce Sunday papers from their pulpits on May 2d.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch. AUGUSTA, April 23,-Piston Valentine (colored), who was arrested at gress, against which labor was rebelling. Low Moor, Va., and brought to Augusta, confessed to the murder of William Vales before the grand jury to-day. the Augusta and Summerville railroad. Valentine struck him on the head with a pick, saturated the body with oil, and fired the buildings. After avoiding ar-test for eighteen months he was finally captured in Virginia. The murder ex cited deep indignation, and fears were entertained that Valentine would be ynched. The law will take its course. The object of the murder was robbery

Double Execution in Arkansas.

FORT SMITH, ARK., April 23 .lames Wasson and Joseph Jackson were executed here to-day for murder committed in the Indian Territory. Anicipating a respite, United-States-Marshal Carroll postponed the hour of execu tion until the afternoon. At 2 o'clock the prisoners were dressed and the death-warrants read. They were iron ed, and after bidding their fellow-prison ers good-bye were taken to the scaffol at 3 o'clock. Before being handcuffed lackson attempted to cut his throa with a battle that some of the prisoners used as a flower-vase, but was prevent-

Attacked by a Maniac.

FAVETTEVILLE, N. C., April 22 .-This morning about 8 o'clock Deputy Sheriff W. R. Clark and a negro woman named Brewington entered the cell of a crazy negro, Joe Brewington, husband f the woman, to give him his breakfast. Joe attacked his wife, and Clark went to her assistance, and was himself attacked and severely beaten on the head with an iron poker, which the negro had obtained during the scuille. Clark's injuries are not dangerous.

The Body of F. H. Quimby Found. Special telegram to the Dispatch.) CHARLESTON, W. VA., April 23. The body of Mr. F. H. Quimby, who was drowned April 10th by the overturning of a boat, was found this morning floating in the river near the place e disappeared. The bodies of the three men who were drowned on this occasion have all been recovered, that of Mr. F. H. Quimby being the last.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 23 .- Predent Green, of the Columbus, Hock ng-Valley and Toledo railway, says in his report that arrangements have been had moved the instructions because he made between the Ohicago and Atlantic, desired to respond promptly to the Kanawha and Ohio and Chesapeake recommendations of the President. The and Ohio for a through line from Chi-

A Whole Family Dronned. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.) CLEVELAND, O., April 23.—At Defiance, O., Frank Hilleman, aged thirty, went fishing in a boat with his wife and two little children in the Anglaise river. The boat capsized about thirty feet from the shore, and all the occupants were drowned. The bodies have been

> Business Failures. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, April 23 .- The business failures occurring throughout the country in the last week number for the United States 169; Canada 25-total 194, against 182 last week, and 215 the week previous.

Murderer Hanged in Kentucky. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.] MORGAN FIELD, KY., April 23.-Robert Fowler, the murderer of Miss THE INVESTIGATION FOURTH DAY'S SESSION OF THE HOUSE

General Secretary of the Knights Examined-Powderly and McDowell Recalled-The Committee Going West.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.-The fourth day's session of the House select committee on the labor difficulties in the Southwest opened at 11 A. M., with the examination of Frederick S. Turner, the general secretary and treasurer of the Knights of Labor. Lawyer Swayne was again present to watch the proceedings in the interest of the railroad companies. Superintendent Somerville, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who yesterday accom-panied Mr. Gould, was also present. Representative Warner, of Ohio, was stroduced to and had a long conversation with Messrs, McDowell and Tarner. The latter is a short, stout, rather youthful-looking man of forty. He decribed himself as a resident of Philadelphia and as secretary and general treasurer of the Knights of Labor. He had been a gold-leaf beater, but had not worked at that business since 1876. He was now in the grocery business. He had taken part in the attempt to arrive at a settlement, and was present at Powderly's interview with Gould. The stenographic report of that interview was substantially correct. There was a general talk about the arbitration, and all seemed pleased with the subject. It was thought to be the proper way of settling the disputes. In reply to Mr. ubstitute a bill to appropriate the pro-Parker he stated that there were 121 listrict assemblies of Knights of Laoor in the United States, with about 6,000 local assemblies. In these local assemblies there were from 10 to 3,000 members. The Knights of Labor had no political object and did not seek to innence legislation. He had known of such movement on their part. Mr. Parker handed witness the peti-

ion in favor of the unlimited coinage of standard silver dollars, purporting to be signed by the mill local assem-

Mr. Turner stated that he had never een or heard of the petition before, but he organization did not deny the right any assembly to petition Congress. It was not responsible, as a body, for the action of particular assemblies. This movement in favor of unlimited oinage was not a general movement of the Knights. Mr. Buchanan, after examining the

etition, stated that he thought the pe-

tition could be traced to sources outside

of and unconnected with the Knights of Mr. Turner went on, in reply to uestions from Mr. Crain, to describe the interview he and his colleague, Mr. Bailey, had with Mr. Hoxie in St. Louis. He said Hoxie's treatment of hem was very discourteous; that he stated he would have no conversation with them as officers of the Knights of Labor, but would receive them as American citizens. They informed him hat they did not desire to stand on their dignity and were willing to talk to him as private citizens; that all they

peace restored, and the men sent back Mr. Crain: Was the strike over then?

wanted was to have the trouble settled,

Mr. Turner : None of our people were at work. The strike was not over. Chairman: In your statement you used the word "order" in reference to men going back to work. I want to know whether the central power of your organization can order men to work or order them to quit work?

Mr. Turner : The general laws do not ntemplate strikes.

Chairman: That is not the question. Mr. Turner (hesitatingly): Well, I do not understand that if we issued an order for the men to go to work they would refuse to go, no matter who ordered them out.

Mr. Crain: You have no power to order a strike, have you? Mr. Turner : Yes. Chairman (with an air of surprise):

You have? Mr. Turner : Yes. There is no law n our Constitution governing strikes. We do not believe in strikes.

Mr. Crain: Then where do you deive your power to order strikes? Mr. Turner: We have not the power directly to order strikes, but we have the power to approve or disapprove of

Mr. Crain: Was this strike approved or disapproved? Mr. Turner: We never knew any-

thing about it until we received the telegram from Mr. Hopkins. It has never been approved. Mr. Crain: Then I suppose the power is vested in you to direct men to

eturn to work? Mr. Turner : Yes.

Going back to the interview with Hexie, Mr. Turner quoted Hoxie as saying that their duty was to see Mar-Irons. They replied that they thought it better to talk with him (Hoxie). Hoxie said that the company would not require more than per cent. of its former force; that when the former strikes occurred the company had reduced the hours of labor and creased the number of men, but now it would reduce the number of men and ncrease the hours of work, because the general expenses of the railroad were the same whether the men worked long hours or short hours.

The stenographer's report of the interview with Hoxie was handed Mr. Crain, who proceeded to question Mr. Turner on the various points therein stated. The concluding question was

Mr. Crain : Do you mean to say that when Hoxie was seemingly putting his objection on two grounds that the company only wanted 50 per wanted the right of selecting them even from the Knights of Laboryou really believed that the men were refused employment simply on the ground that they were Knights of Labor?

Mr. Turner : Yes ; I mean that. Mr. Crain : Is the strike over now Mr. Turner : I do not know. I have mly the newspapers to go by. Our people are not at work.

Mr. Crain: Who ordered the strike?

Mr. Turner: District Assembly No. Mr. Crain: What officer was authorzed to promulgate it?

Mr. Turner: The secretary of the

listrict assembly-Martin Irons. Being questioned on the subject arbitration, Mr. Turner said he had read the President's message on that point to-day, and thoroughly agreed with it. He believed that there should be some fixed tribunal of arbitration; not one raised on the spur of the moment. He thoroughly believed in arbitration, and would like to see arbitration compul-

Mr. Crain: Suppose the arbitrators reported that the Knights of Labor should go to work at a dollar a day, when they wanted a dollar and a half, are you willing as an American citizen to say that you would ask your fellowmembers of the Knights of Labor to

agreement to abide by arbitration, I the actual damage will not be would submit to the award.

Coming back to the subject of strikes Mr. Buchanan asked whether that subject was within the province of the

Executive Board. The witness replied that it was not. Mr. Buchanan: A strike is ordered by the District Assembly? Mr. Turner: Yes. Mr. Buchanan: When a strike is

ordered what is the first action taken by the Executive Board? Mr. Turner: It takes no action the matter unless appealed to. Mr. Buchapan : And do you then seek to investigate the right or wrong

of the matter? Mr. Turner : Yes. Mr. Buchanan : You also seek to have the differences composed? Mr. Turner : Yes.

Mr. Buchanan : If you do not suc seed what is the next step? Mr. Turner: If we approve it have to lend it a hand financially. Mr. Buchanan : Do you ever direct financial assistance to a strike without first investigating its propriety?

Mr. Turner : No. Mr. McDowell was recalled, and nade a statement (in the line of one of Gould's suggestions yesterday) as to the propriety of having railroad engipeers and officers licensed by the Gen ral Government. He favored that, finding an analogy for it in the licensing o steamship captains and pilots. These men were bound to bring their vessels into port, and so the railroad engineers should be bound to bring their engine to their destination. The laws gov erning international commerce drawn up with great care. Rail-roads had come in and taken the place largely of that kind of commerce and inter-State commerce by rail could be and should be governed by the same sort of laws. As to arbitration, must necessarily be voluntary. seemed to him that the difference be tween the President and the House or that subject was as to the appointmen of a third arbitrator. The selection by a United States indee the Presiden seemed to regard as an unusual thing had not read the bill as it passed the House. There is nothing of that kind An arbitrator is to be appointed

Mr. Buchanan: In other words, the President's criticism was of a bill not passed by the House.

on each side, and two are to select the

Referring to the remark made yes terday by Mr. Hopkins as to the prominent persons connected with the Knights of Labor having been seen around the brokers offices, the most positive denials of all stock speculation were made by Powderly, McDowell, and Turner. Theodore P. Rynder, of Centre county. Pa., made an appeal to the committee on behalf of the miners in Pennsylva nia, Maryland, and West Virginia, that the committee should have its powers enlarged so as to investigate the trou bles in the mining regions.

The chairman said the committee would on its return ask to have its powers enlarged. He said they were in harmony with the President's mes sage, except that it did not go far enough. There should be some power in the Government to prevent an inter ruption of railroad travel by quarrels of railroad owners and their employees. The committee at 1:30 o'clock close

its sitting in Washington, and it was arranged that the members should leave this city for St. Louis Monday morning

WAS IT SUICIDE? Grand Officer of Texas Pythians Shoots Himself in the Breest. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

TERREL, TEX., April 23 .- The Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias ha been in session here since Wednesday morning. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, in a room in the Harris Hotel, Alex ander Abey, the retiring Grand Chancellor of Texas, shot himself with a pistol. the ball entering his breast just to the left surrounding the affair, and it is believed the shooting was accidental Abey is a prominent lawyer of Longview, and has occupied the highest offices in the Knights of Pythias order

in Texas. Joseph B. Clamans, who had just been elected Grand Master of the Exbequer, was in the room at the time. Clamans and Abey have been warm friends many years. Clamans says Abey met him yesterday morning and asked whether he could lend him Abey) a good pistol, as his (Abey's was out of order. Clamans said his pistol was in his valise at the hotel, and egether they repaired to the room. While Clamans was getting the revolver from the valise Abey was sitting on the the of the bed. Clamans was startled a report of a pistol, and turning saw

Abey gasping on the bed and his weapon on the floor. For several years Abey has had a feud with P. S. Aren, county clerk of Galveston county, a prominent Knight The theory is that Abey, in view of the possibility of meeting Aren, desired to be well armed, and that he was ex-

amining his own weapon when it was discharged. Abey is very low, and there is little chance of his recovery. Shortly after the shooting he sent for Aren, but what seed between them at the bedside is t known.

For a number of years Abey was ditor of the Longview Democrat, re-There are many believers in the sui-

ide theory, but the motive for selfestruction is hidden.

Domestic Tragedy in New Orleans, (By telegraph to the Dispatch.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23 .- Early his morning Mrs. William E. Nesser was awakened by her husband, who ld her that as they could not live eaceably they had better die together. t the same time he drew a revolver. drs. Nessen caught his arm, but he ared, the bullet passing through her wrist. Her thirteen-year-old son ushed in and grappled his father's arm, out a second shot took off the boy's inger and sent the bullet into his wife's breast, inflicting probably a fatal wound. Mrs. Nessen ran creaming from the house, but sank neconscious to the sidewalk. Her husband did not attempt to follow, out going to their room removed his false teeth, and, placing the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth, blew off the top of his head, dving almost instantly. He has frequently accused his wife of intidelity, and they had many quarrels in consequence. He leaves ten chil-dren, the result of three marriages.

wife is forty. Another Levee Broken.

The youngest child is six months old.

Nessen was sixty-two years of age; his

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] HELENA, ARK., April 23.—Last ight the levee at Old Town, sixteen miles south of here, broke on the Arkansas side. In a short time the channel had been worn away. There is no hope of closing the break while the river remains at the present depth. Thousands of acres are overflowed, and it is estimated that a million acres wil be submerged. The inhabitants had expected the calamity for same time. and had removed their stock and re-Mr. Turner: If I entered into an frained from planting regular crops, so

LABOR TROUBLES. The Chicago Strikers.

CHICAGO, April 23.—At a meeting of the striking switchmen last night number of imported switchmen were present and claimed that they were regular switchmen for the company, and that they were forced to come here or lose their places. They also said that twenty-five of them would not work any longer for the com-pany. After some discussion with regard to the matter of forwarding freight consigned to the Lake Shore road, which is now held in various yards, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Callaghan, Stuart and Keegan, was appointed to wait on the general freight egents and request them to divert such shipments to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chicago and Albany, Chicago and Grand Trunk, and " Nickel-Plate roads.

CHICAGO, April 23 .- It is reported that the striking switchmen have made overtures for a settlement of the existing trouble. Several of their reprentatives are in consultation with the Lake Shore officials. Everything is quiet at the yards at this hour—11 SWITCHMEN'S STIKE ENDED. CHICAGO, April 23 .- The switch-

OVERTURES FOR SETTLEMENT.

en's strike on the Lake Shore road is at an end. An order was issued between 2 and 3 o'clock by Chairman Stahl directing the switchmen to report to the vardmaster in charge of the Forty-third street yard. President John Newell, of the Lake Shore, has just said to a representative of the Associated Press : " We have allowed the old men to go back at their own request without any stipulation whatever on our part.

ploy. The men brought here from other cities will not be put to work in our yards here." The order for the men to return to work was telegraphed from the general offices of the Lake Shore Company at 2.38 P. M., and within ten minutes the switch-engines began to leave the roundhouse and the making-up of trains was at once begun. The blockade will be completely ended this afternoon. One of the striking switchmen at the yards declared that the Lake Shore officials had agreed on their part to dispose of the eight non-union switchmen in some manner within the next six months by placing them in some other department or otherwise caring for them-in any event to take them away from the yards

THE CAR-STRIKE IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, April 23 .- A flag floated at the mast-head of the Third-Avenue Car Company's bullding to-day, and one of the officers stated that it was a token of "no surrender." He denied that there had been any settlement. Eight horseshoers are at work, and

where they are at present working.

more could be had if necessary. The cars stopped running at 6:30 P. M. During the day sixty-five cars were To-morrow eighty will be run on the Third-Avenue Line and eight on the One-Hundred-and - Twenty-fifth-Street Line. Possibly some cable-cars may be started.

ZINC-WORKS CLOSED.

KANSAS CITY, MG.; April 23 .- The Times's Pittsbufg (Kan.) special says: Two hundred and tifty men employed by the Lyon Zinc-Works quit work to day, demanding an increase of ten to twenty-five cents per day. The company has closed the works, though the fires have not yet been banked.

STRIKE ENDED. EASTON, PA., April 23 .- The strike which commenced at Colerain Iron-Works, at Redington last Saturday ended late yesterday by Superintendent Carter giving the men the advances asked for, and a regular pay-day. STONECUTTER'S DEMAND AN IN-

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 23.-\$2.50 to \$3 per day, to go into effect but they merely proposed to haster probably be granted.

THE SUGAR-HOUSE EMPLOYEES

STRIKE. NEW YORK, April 23 .- The strike among the sugar-house employees for higher wages and fewer hours of toil still continues. Havemeyer & Elder's place is guarded by police, as it was thought it would be mobbed. There were large crowds of strikers around the refineries until early this morning. when they went home. They gathered again later in the day and in groups discussed the situation. All the refineries where strikes prevail are locked and no attempt is being made to employ non-union men. COLLAPSE OF A THREATENED SERI-

OUS STRIKE. BOSTON, April 23 .- The Commercial Bulletin of Saturday morning will have the following: "The sudden and unexected collapse of what threatened to be a serious strike at Whittenton Mills, aunton, was caused by the discovery that that mill belonged to a huge organization of textile industries of New England, which has been formed and already includes forty-nine large woollen-mills, with such cotton-mills as Lonsdale and Hope Mills. This society was organized for mutual protection. It does not recognize the authority or dictation of the Knights of Labor in any way, but is prepared to use arbitration in the settlement of strikes. The organization is growing in numbers, and it proposes to give each strike careful consideration and assist only those manufacturers who

are unfairly treated by their help. WATCHMAKERS' STRIKE. By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch. BRUSSELS, April 23 .- The strike begun by the watchmakers of Grammont, in East Flanders, is spreading and becoming serious. Reinforcements of gens d'armes have been summoned. The strikers barricaded the bridges over the Dender river, and from behind these obstructions made an attack with stones upon the gens d'armes. A fight ensued, resulting in the rout of the rioters and the arrest of a large number of them. Mr. Gladstone's Birl Attacked

By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.

LONDON, April 23.—Lord Selborne, Liberal, in a letter to the Times attacks certain features of Gladstone's homerule bill. He pronounces the measure hopelessly faulty from the fact that not one of the restrictions provided excepts from the powers of the proposed Irish Legislature any matter relating to the lives, liberties, properties of the Queen's Irish subjects. "The magistrates, judges, and police in Ireland," says "The magistrates. Lord Selborne, "will be the servants of the Dublin Government." Referring to the fact that Gladstone's measur excludes from the power of the Irish Legislature all letters relating to the army and navy, he says there is still no reason why a volunteer Irish army cannot be raised without passing the

the ground that £150,000,000 will be ed to buy out the Irish land lords, how the shares in the first fifty million provided are to be selected, may happen to be excluded from the first sales will thereafter occupy-first, with respect to the collecti their rents; and second, with regard to the prospects of being bought out at all? "Does Gladstone," asks the writer, "expect that the landlords will have their rents paid in the mean time? What security is there that any further Government, after Gladstone's, will pass an act to add £100,000,000 to the national debt in order to do justice to the remaining landlords of Ireland, when, in the mean time, the government of Ireland has passed into the hands of the Nationalists and the great experiment has,

perhaps, proven a failure? The letter concludes with a statement that the writer is not surprised that Gladstone's friends are advising him to drop the land bill altogether.

TO PLORIDA IN A SCOW.

The Remarkable Voyage Undertaken by an Arkansan and His Family. A New Orleans special says: A bar-

pilot just arrived from Port Eads brings the following singular narrative: On Tuesday the lookout noticed a singularlooking craft, with two sails and jib, making its way down the jetties to sea, but paid no particular attention to the stranger. The vessel proceeded out in the Gulf, notwithstanding there being a heavy sea on at the time, she got about five miles off shore when the pilot-boat Underwriter, commanded by Captain Burdick, caught sight of her, and seeing the remarkable condition of matters, proceeded to render assistance. Upon reaching her it was found that her rudunion-men return to work along with der was broken, and the vessel was in an unmanageable condition. She was the union-men formerly in our eman old-fashioned scow or flatboat three feet in the water, fifteen feet broadside above, a little pointed forward, and square astern. with two short masts and a jib. The calking was obzing out of the seams, and she had no bulk-heads or strengthening braces, or any similar device of marine architecture. his wife, two children, and a dog. These adventurers had come all the way from some interior point in Arkansas o their way to Florida, without knowledge, WE ARE STILL WAITING FOR THE or even a chart, chrometer, or maritime appliances. There was no water aboard and but little provisions, but instead thereof a large stock of cheap modern IT CANNOT LONG BE DELAYED, NOR IS literature. When rescued from their danger, of which they seemed to be oblivious, the Captain's wife was enthe skipper was absorbed in the closing pages of Henry James's " Bos-Captain Burdick took the tonians vessel in tow and brought it into the etties, thus unquestionably saving the lives of four human beings, who must inevitably have drifted on to destruction. Captain Burdick declares both JUST WHAT WE KNOW THESE TO BE man and wife in his opinion "a little queer." They both seemed indifferent to their great peril, and declared their belief in their ability to run along shore | Lie MANNER, THAT COMPETITORS and of all provisions when necessary. MAY NOTAVAILTHEMSELVES OF OUR the Arkansan said he had been for four INFORMATION. A. SAKS & CO. years at work on the boat in which he was determined to cross the Galf of

> Mass-Meeting of German Socialists. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.) large number of women were present. SUMMER USE. Police officers in uniform and detectives not in uniform were scattered about the hall, and a squad of fifty po- COATS AND VESTS WILL BE WORN

lice were within easy hall in case of trouble. Herr Most made a NIZING TROUSERS. the capitalists and police, referring to the present crisis he said the revolution in Paris in 1871 resulted because the people were disarmed, and the The Stonecutters' Union have made a same was likely to happen here. They demand for an increase of wages from | did not intend to bring riot to the fore, revolution, and that was the reason they should arm themselves. He concluded by saying that they must work and live, or tight and die, and if those present would leave their names and

> see that they were furnished with Other speeches of like inflammatory nature were made, and one of the speakers declared that it was a shame that the police had to be admitted to the hall. This caused cries of "Put them out?" The officers began to feel for their clubs and to glance about to detect the criers, when there was a stampede for the door. The officers restored quiet, told the people to sit down, to talk away, and when they got tired to go home quietly. The meeting was quickly adjourned.

Donald, a staunch Highlander, was at a festive meeting, where in a gushing speech a clergyman proposed the teast The Galic Language." during the speech looked sullen and slunk to the door at the end of it. A friend who was present and noticed so quietly that it has escaped this met him next day and said: "I all notice. This organization extends would have thought that a Highlander would have thought that a Highlander, over Rhode Island and Connecticut, and such a true one as you, Donald, would have been proud of what the minister said. Didn't he butter you up enough about the Gaelic language? Ou av, he said a deal mair than he need hae dune. Didna he say that Adam and Eve spoke Gaelic and that Gielic was the lang'age spoken in Paradise? " "Yes; but that should not worry you. That was to prove how ancient it was." "Ay, but that's just what gars me be sae vexed, for if Adam and Eve spoke Galic in Paradise, the deevil, dae ye no see, must hae been a Hielauman?

Stealing Upwards of 5,000 Letters. A Beverly (Mass.) telegram says : Edward T. Shaw, who for twelve years carried the mail between the local postoffice and the railway station, was arrested to-day. He confesses to having systematically robbed the mails for several years, taking between 3,000 and 5,000 letters and obtaining upwards of \$1,500. Shaw is twenty-eight years old and has a family. He was admitted to bail.

Mills Attached.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] BENNINGTON, VT., April 23.—Attachments amounting to \$45,000 have been placed on the Bennington Mills property, and the mills shut down this forenoon. This is the largest mill property in Vermont.

Chang Chin Chu, the new Chinese Minister, eats with chopsticks and demands that boiled rice be served on nine plates. A drawing by Meissonier was sold

the other day at the Hotel Drouot, Paris, for six francs. It was a hasty sketch of a pair of legs.

Emma Abbott tells the Chicago News cannot be raised without passing the bill.

Lord Selborne also strongly attacks the land-purchase bill. He asks, upon relatives and friends.

LATE WEATHER REPORT. Hy telegraph to the Dispe WASHINGTON, April 24-1 4. M.-For the Middle and South Atlanti States, fair weather, stationary tem-perature in the extreme eastern por-tions of the New England States, slightly warmer winds, generally south-erly, falling barometer. erly, falling barometer. For Southern Virginia, fair weather,

stationary temperature. The weather in Richmond yesterday was clear and warm. Range of Thermometer Yesterday.

Midnight To the Editor of the Dispatch :

The word "tickler" is of Anglo-Saxon origin, as you will see by the following definition of Bosworth: "Tigel, tigol, tigul, es ; n : also, tigele, tigle, an; n? A tile, brick, anything made of clay-a pot, a vessel. To this day porringers are called tigs by the

working potters."

Where "g" occurs between the vowels "i" and "e" it is said to retain its originally-hard pronunciation in Saxon.

Tickler is, therefore, an old English corruption of the Saxon "tigele."
C. M. W.

IT IS NO LONGER A TROUBLE TO BUY WEARING-APPAREL FOR THE MALESEX, BE HE GROWN OR YET IN HIS DRESSES, FOR THERE IS NOW AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY ON HAND. WHERE? WHY, WE HAVE SAME.

A. SAKS & CO. WE HAVE BEEN PATIENTLY WAIT-ING FOR THE WEATHER TO SERVE YOUR PURPOSES AS WELL AS OUR OWN, AND PATIENCE WILL HAVE ITS REWARD, EVERY SUNSHINY DAY SINCE THE 1ST OF MARCH OUR SPRING SUITS FOR

HAVE BEEN IN ACTIVE REQUEST, BUT IT THE PART OF PRUDENCE TO WAIT UNTIL THE LAST MOMENT TO MAKE

WE HAVE SOME CHOICE THINGS IN GENTLEMEN'S BUITS WHICH IT WILL WE WILL GLADLY COMMUNICATE TO YOU IN PERSON, BUT NOT IN THIS PUB-THE STYLES THIS SPRING ARE VERY ···· THE SAME . . . - AG DANE BERLOV!

CEPT THE LONG-ROLLING LAPER SACK-COAT WILL BE MORE WORN NEW YORK, April 23 .- A Socialist THANTHEN, ONE-BUTTON AND FOURmass-meeting of Germans was held here BUTTON CUTAWAY SUITS ARE, HOWpolice who were endeavoring to crush EVER. MORE SPRING-LIKE, POST-Herr Most and his workingmen." A PONING THE LONG-ROLL SACK FOR

THE USUAL QUANTITY OF DIAGONAL

CHEVIOT AND CHEVIOT EFFECTS WILL LARGELY SUPERSEDE THE USE OF STRICTLY CASSIMERE OR TWEED A. SAKS & CO. [ap 23]

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE. RICHMOND, April 23, 1886. OFFERINGS,

WHEAT. -2.024 bushels, CORN. -176 bushels, OATS. -1.600 bushels, MEAL. -50 bushels, PEAS. -204 bushels,

WHEAT.—White, 94 bushels common to ood at 85 to 95c. Mixed, 450 bushels very ood on private terms. Red, 550 bushels ery good Longberry on private terms; d, 350 bushes good Shortberry at 93c. Cons.—White, 176 bushels very good Vir-FLOUR,

Market steady. COTTON REPORT. At Rosnoke warehouse, 4 bales,

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET. RICHMOND. April 23, 1885.
If would require more fiction than fact to saile any fresh or interesting report from tobacco market to-day. There is conderable leaf selling altogether, but prices remain without change. The "fact" seems to be that there will be an election next Monday and the fiction the estimates of the unknown majority that to "wet" men

will or will not have Monday next as estimated by the tobacco-men. It is thought that business will be more settled than now after the election. CINCINNATI.

NORFOLK PEANUT MARKET. [Reported for the Dispatch.]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINIATURE ALMANAC, APRIL 24, 1866
 Sun rises
 5:24
 High Tips:

 Sun sets
 6:52
 Morning
 8:52

 Moontrises
 12:10
 Evening
 9:33

PORT OF RICHMOND, APRIL 23, 1886. Steamship Wyanoke, Hulphers, New York, merchandise and passengers, G. W. Allen &

PORT OF NEWPORT'S NEWS, APRIL 23, [By telegraph.]
ARRIVED APRIL 22.

ARRIVED APRIL 28. Steamship Gardenia (Br.), Horsefield, New Orleans, and sailed for Hamburg. Steamship Bengall (Br.), Findlay, Balti-

Steamer Blackstone, Snow, Providence, and salled for West Point. Steamship Chatham, Hallett, Baltimore, and salled for Norfolk. SAILED.

Steam Schooner, Walker Armington, Drinkwater, New York. REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—JOHN LATOUCHE MAS REMOVED TO SO.
900 BANK STREET.
NEXT TO THE CURNER OF NINTH.
NEW BPRING GOODS—LATEST STYLES:
WELL MADE.
Satisfiction guaranteed. mh 14-sod

GENTLEMEN AND YOUTH

grossed in Tennyson's poems while YOUR PURCHASES, AND TO-MORROW IS THE DAY WE LOOK FOR YOU. A. SAKS & CO.

addresses with the secretary he would SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

We quote: Fine, \$2.75a\$3; superfine, \$3a\$3.50; extra, \$3.75a\$4; family, \$4a\$4.75; patent family, country, \$5.25a\$5.75.

QUOTATIONS.

QUOTATIONS.

GOOD MIDDLING.—93C,

MIDDLING.—91-16C,

STRICT LOW MIDDLING.—615-16C,

LOW MIDDLING.—89-16C,

CINCINNATI. April 23.—Flour unchanged; Wheat firm; No. 2 red, 20a91c. Corn strong; No. 2 mined, 385a39c. Oats firm; No. 2 mined, 323ca38c. Provisions quiet and un-changed. Whiskoy quiet at \$1.10. Hogs stendy and unchanged.

Norrola, April 23.—Prime, 4c.; fáncy, ige.; factory hand-picked, 5iga6c. Market ion inal. No receipts and no transactions to eport.

merchandise and passengers, G. W. Allen & Co., agents. Steamer Nelly White, Deyo, Norfolk, United States mail, merchandise and pas-sengers, L. B. Tatum, agent.

Steamer W. S. More, McPherson, Alexan-dria, and salled for Kingston. Steamship Seneca. Walker, New York, and sailed for West Point.

Steamship Gem (Br.), Smith, Boston, and salled for Baracoa.
Steamship Bendrock (Br.), Benecke, Philadelphia.
Steamer Blackstone, Snow, Providence,